

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 43.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## Insurances.

**THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.**

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).  
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

**THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

CAPITAL £3,000,000; PAID-UP £200,000.  
PAID UP RESERVE FUND £50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

**YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.**

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND Tls. 288,936.7

TOTAL CAPITAL, and ACCUMULATIONS, and April, 1881. Tls. 938,936.17

DIRECTORS.  
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. W. BOYD, Esq. Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.  
J. H. PINCKHOSS, Esq. F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co. Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53]

## NOTICE.

**THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

**LE CERCLE TRANSPORTS.**

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.  
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

## To be Let.

TO LET.

"KURRAHJEAN," No. 10, ALBANY ROAD,  
OFFICES IN NO. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1882. [74]

TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE BUILDINGS," Praya East, with immediate possession.

Apply to  
J. M. GUEDES.

33, WELLINGTON-STREET.  
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49]

TO BE LET.

FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1882,  
THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE,  
No. 8, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, at present in the occupation of Mr. J. D. HUTCHISON.

Apply to  
J. A. CARVALHO.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1882. [147]

## Intimations.

**RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.**

Agents,  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS, GAS-FITTERS, &c., &c., have REMOVED their Office and Warehouse to No. 6, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, where Orders for Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended to.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1881. [25]

**HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.**

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [11]

## For Sale.

**H. FOURNIER & CO.**

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX "PEIHO,"

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.

CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).

CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.

MALAGA RAISINS.

TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).

CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES

(in Bottles and Tins).

SYRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.

ALMONDS and NUTS.

VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).

COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).

VEAU ROTI (in Tins).

RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

FRICANDAU (Assorted).

TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

ANCHOVIES in Oil.

CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.

SARDINES in Tomatoes.

SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.

SAUSAGES (Assorted).

LYONS SAUSAGES.

FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.

FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins).

MACCARONI, (Assorted) Paste for Soups, Letters, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

C H E E S E.

GRUYERE.

ROQUEFORT.

DUTCH.

CALIFORNIA.

CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY

FROM

PINAUD and PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of

FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,

for Soda and other Bottles.

C L A R E T S

In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

CHATEAU LAFFITE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

ST. EMILION.

MEDOC.

W I N E S.

SAUTERNE.

PORTO.

SHERRY.

MARSALA.

D R A N D Y.

FRENCH COGNAC.

ABSINTHE.

L I Q U E U R S.

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).

BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANISETTE (Marie Brigard).

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

KIRSCHWASSER.

PEPPERMINT.

VERMOUTH (Nolly Prat).

VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1881. [17]

## Intimations.

**KELLY & WALSH**

HAVE ON HAND THE FOLLOWING OPERAS, WITH COMPLETE VOCAL SCORE.—

Il Trovatore (Verdi).....\$1.50 Bohemian Girl (Balfé).....\$1.50 Grand Duchess (Offenbach).....\$1.50  
La Traviata (Verdi).....\$1.50 Il Barbiere (Rossini).....\$1.50 Dinorah (Meyerbeer).....\$1.50  
Der Freischütz (Weber).....\$1.50 Le Nozze di Figaro (Mozart).....\$1.50 Lily of Killarney (Benedict).....\$1.50  
Faust (Gounod).....\$1.50 Fra Diavolo (Auber).....\$1.50 Madame Angot (Lecocq).....\$1.50  
Rigoletto (Verdi).....\$1.50 Don Giovanni (Mozart).....\$1.50

LIBRETTO OF IL TROVATORE, 50 CENTS.

ONLY A FEW COPIES IN STOCK.

NEW SONGS.

Gipsy John.....Whyte Melville. Messenger of Love Waltz.....Coote.  
Doubting Love.....Mora. La Mascotte Quadrille.....Deransart.  
My Prince.....Percy Reeve. Violette's Valse.....Waldteufel.  
Great Grandmother.....Molloy. La Mascotte Valse.....Waldteufel.  
My Love is Come.....Mrazials. Claire de Lune Valse.....Volte.  
The Two Marys.....Whitley. Venetian Valse.....Lorothian.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG. [1]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING

THEIR

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

DURING

THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 30th, 1882. [79]

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE, MEXICAN DOLLARS

Current in this Colony, weighing 7.17, in

Exchange for HILLS drawn ON DEMAND on

H.E. the Governor-General of India in Council,

Calcutta, will be RECEIVED by the Staff

Paymaster until 12 NOON on THURSDAY, the

16th instant.

The Tenders to state the total amount required

(in Rupees) and the amount for which each Bill

should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for

sums below Rs. 10,000.

The Tenders to be in duplicate in sealed Covers

addressed to the STAFF PAYMASTER, and endorsed

"Tenders for Government Bills."

The right to accept or reject any or all the

Tenders is reserved.

A. S. MURRAY, Major, Staff Paymaster.

Treasury Office, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [162]

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. W. & T. LOCKETT'S Celebrated

Brands Threlfall's Export PALE ALE

and Findlater's \*\*\* DUBLIN STOUT, in Pints

and Quarts.

Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of One Dozen.

Also,

Sillery Moussaux VIN DE CHAMPAGNE, in

Cases of 2 doz. Pints and 1 doz. Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [166]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUNN & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

E. C. A. DA SILVA AND CO.,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

EX FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER "DJEMNAH,"

MALAGA FRESH GRAPES, GENTLEMEN'S ready-

made OVERCOATS, Embroidered and Fine White

LACE, BALL HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Gentle-

men's Finest White LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

White TRAINED SKIRTS for BALL DRESSES,

White KID GLOVES, Embroidered and Fancy

FANS.

Great Variety in ORIZA PERFUME TOILET

REQUISITES, comprising—ORIZA NEW MOWN

HAY, ORIZA OPOPONAX BOUQUET, ORIZA

WATER, ORIZA SCOTCH LAVENDER, ORIZA LYS,

ORIZA EES, HELIOTROPE.

&c., &c., &c.

ORIZA POWDER, ORIZA DENTIFRICE, ORIZA

SOAP, ORIZA HAIR OIL.

&c., &c., &c.

E. C. A. DA SILVA & Co.  
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1881. [9]

J. AND R. TENNENTS ALE AND

PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN

ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5]

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,

HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS

than any other in CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.

Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other styles

of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed

under the supervision and management of

D. K. GRIFFITH,

Studio 8, Queen's-road.

[13]

FOR SALE.

AUSTRALIAN WINES, PORT & SHERRY,

of the finest quality, from Coolata Vine-

yard, Braxton, Hunter River, N.S.W.

Apply to

R. FRASER-SMITH,

No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

[15]

## Amusements.

**THEATRE ROYAL,**

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA

COMPANY,

WILL GIVE THEIR

SECOND PERFORMANCE

THIS EVENING,

14TH MARCH, 1882.

When will be produced CARLO PEDROTTI'S

COMIC OPERA

"TUTTI IN MASCHERA,"

IN FOUR ACTS.

DRAMATIS PERSONA.

Dr. GREGORIO, MAESTRO DI .....Signor CORTI.

MUSICA

DOROTEA SUA MOGLIE .....Signora SILINI.

VITTORIA, PRIMA DONNA .....Signora PINELLI.

EMILIO CAVALIERO .....Signor VANZETTI.

IMPRESARIO ABDALLA .....Signor CIOCCI.

POETA

Masquers, Artists, Chorus, &c.

Orchestra Directed by Signor CATTANEO.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

FAMILY TICKETS.—Admitting 3 Persons.

6 Nights .....\$30.00

SINGLE TICKET.—Admitting 1 Person, 6

Nights .....\$14.00

STALLS.—For 3 Persons, 6 Nights .....\$20.00

STALLS.—For 1 Person, 6 Nights .....\$10.00

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle .....\$3.00.



## Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY  
TO BE PUBLISHED.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND  
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.  
A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE  
PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882.  
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at  
the office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory  
for the Ports in the large portion of Asia  
comprised between Penang in the Straits Settlements,  
and the Northern Ports, including Formosa;  
the Treaty Ports of China and Japan;  
the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of  
Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao.  
The work will also contain the Principal Treaties  
between European countries and the United  
States and the countries East of the Straits,  
together with conditions of Trade, and the Port,  
Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for  
the Ports of China and Japan; and a description  
of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics  
taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime  
Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations  
have been applied to for information, and all Public  
Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls,  
and Professional and other Residents, have supplied  
the necessary matter to ensure correctness upon forms  
sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions  
have been taken from the latest published official lists  
and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains have  
been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND  
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a perfectly reliable  
work.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG  
LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may  
circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published  
at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.  
There is not space in the compass of an ordinary  
advertisement to detail all the information introduced  
into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no  
such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong,  
or any other part of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.  
THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE TREATIES WITH CHINA,  
JAPAN, & SIAM.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE  
TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND  
JAPAN.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
TRADE STATISTICS FROM  
OFFICIAL SOURCES.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH  
CHINA & JAPAN.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL BE PUBLISHED AT  
TWO DOLLARS.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR,  
AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS  
OF THE TREATY PORTS OF  
CHINA & JAPAN.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
IS PUBLISHED AT  
TWO DOLLARS.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS  
serving in the China Command,  
which has been revised at Headquarters.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL  
OFFICERS ON THE CHINA  
STATION.  
Including the most recent appointments  
and local changes, corrected at  
Head-Quarters.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
HAS BEEN  
LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS  
BETWEEN  
SINGAPORE AND NEWCHANG.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
IS PUBLISHED AT  
TWO DOLLARS.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN  
RESIDENTS IN THE EAST.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN  
THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF  
HONGKONG GOVERNMENT  
OFFICIALS.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DRUGGISTS,  
GENERAL CHEMISTS,  
AND

Manufacturers of the following  
AERATED WATERS,  
viz:  
SODA, TONIC, SASSAPARILLA,  
AND POTASH LEMONADE,  
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,  
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from  
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED;  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG,  
SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
SHANGHAI,  
CANTON DISPENSARY,  
CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY,  
FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed  
"The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and  
not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested  
to forward their name and address with communications  
addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence  
of good faith. All letters for publication should be written  
on one side of the paper only, and rejected communications  
will not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which  
are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until  
countermanded.

BIRTH.  
At 14, Albany Road, on the 12th March, the Wife of H. Z.  
J. of a Son.  
DEATHS.  
On the 13th March, at his residence, 31, Wyndham Street, in  
the 41st year of his age, KINWAN CHOW'S GRAVEYARD.  
On the 28th January, 1882, at her residence, 2, Vancluse, Hulan,  
Tsimshai, MAW MITCHELL, a 41 year old wife of F. W.  
Mitchell, Esq., late Postmaster-General, Hongkong.  
At Adelaide, South Australia, on the 4th January, CHARLES  
FRANCIS CALDWELL.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1882.

Our local contemporaries have during the  
past few days been endeavoring to pose  
before the community as martyrs in the  
public interest, on account of an applica-  
tion to the Government for copies of cer-  
tain printed despatches which were laid on  
the Council table on the 7th ult. having been  
refused by Mr. Administrator TONNOCHY.  
We have little doubt that His Excellency had  
all sufficient reasons for refusing copies  
of the documents in question, although we  
must confess our inability on public grounds  
to comprehend them, as it appears to us  
that the adoption of a conciliatory policy  
in dealing with the Fourth Estate, even  
allowing that the newspapers particularly  
interested in this matter have shown them-  
selves decidedly hostile and unscrupulously  
unfair in their criticisms of Governor  
HENNESSY and his present deputy, would  
have been a wise proceeding. We are  
not aware whether our contemporaries  
have made it a practice to apply officially  
to the Government for documents of this  
character after they have been laid on the  
Council table; but we do know such a  
custom is generally adopted by the Press  
with all governments, and officially re-  
cognised. We have in our possession  
a letter from the Colonial Secretary  
of this Colony answering an applica-  
tion we made to the Governor last June  
to be furnished with all Government  
documents likely to prove of public in-  
terest, the publication of which would not  
prove detrimental to Her Majesty's Gov-  
ernment, and from time to time we have  
been furnished with such documents. If it  
has not been customary to send govern-  
ment papers to the *Daily Press* and *China  
Mail*; if these journals have not pre-  
viously made official application to be  
supplied with such information, there can  
be no difficulty in understanding and  
sympathising with the Administrator's  
action in declining to accede to a demand  
which, it is palpable, was prompted by Sir  
JOHN POPE HENNESSY's opponents for the  
express reason that the documents referred  
to were presumed to be antagonistic to His  
Excellency's general policy. The *China  
Mail's* insinuation that Mr. TONNOCHY's re-  
fusal to supply the documents applied  
for, was dictated by a desire to shield  
the reputation of his late Chief from  
supposed danger, is only one more of  
those contemptible expedients to which the  
evening print has so frequently stooped to  
curry favor with the avowed opponents of  
the present Administration and to gratify  
malice. Mr. TONNOCHY was quite well  
aware that the whole of the documents  
would find their way into the newspapers,  
so that whatever may have been his motive  
for refusing the courtesy solicited by our  
contemporaries it was assuredly with no  
idea of keeping the contents of these  
important and interesting despatches  
from the public. As a matter of fact the

*Daily Press* of this morning publishes the  
whole of the documents, and as they are  
of the utmost importance in connection  
with our local Government and will doubt-  
less be frequently referred to hereafter, we  
reproduce a portion of them in another  
column, leaving Earl KIMBERLEY's despatch  
and Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY's reply for our  
next issue.

They appear to us to form a lasting  
monument of Governor HENNESSY's success-  
ful Government of Hongkong, and thor-  
oughly expose the fallacious character of  
the unfavorable reports and adverse criti-  
cisms so extensively circulated recently by  
the morning and evening papers. We  
propose returning to the subject of these  
despatches at an early date, to vindicate  
if necessary the conduct of Governor Hen-  
nessy by his own acts, as plainly laid down  
in his correspondence with the Earl of  
KIMBERLEY, from the calumnious charges  
made against his Government through the  
accommodating and convenient medium of  
the *China Mail*.

In our issue of the 17th November last, we  
ventured a prediction as to the future of  
the China Sugar Refining Company, and  
from the report just issued we are glad to  
see our opinion in a fair way of being con-  
firmed. We estimated the nett profit for  
1881 at \$245,000 to \$250,000; the actual one  
is \$224,538, and our error probably lay in  
over estimating the quantity of sugar re-  
fined, as we had not taken into considera-  
tion that for one month out of twelve the  
refinery is closed for an overhaul. Started  
in 1878 with a capital of \$600,000, this Com-  
pany has, in 3 years and 10 months, earned  
\$649,093, or at the rate of something more  
than 28 percent per annum on the capital;  
it has returned its shareholders 40 percent  
of their investments, reduced the cost of its  
property by 37 percent, and paid the  
general agents a commission of \$70,000.  
Surely these facts speak volumes for the  
future of sugar refining, and if competi-  
tion reduces the profits somewhat, it will  
perhaps be best for all concerned.

UNDER date the 11th instant, Reuter telegraphs  
a very strange item of information to the effect that  
"The Emperor of Russia has expressed displea-  
sure" at General Skobloff's celebrated speech to  
the serbian students in Paris, when the hero  
of Plevna declared his belief that war between Rus-  
sia and Germany was inevitable. On February  
23rd, according to an Indian telegram published  
in another column, the Czar had already ex-  
pressed his displeasure with General Skobloff, and  
summoned that worthy to St. Petersburg to ex-  
plain his extraordinary conduct.

An accident of a somewhat startling, though  
amusing, character happened recently to one of our  
most popular bishops. He had been invited to  
preach on some special occasion in a country  
parish, and was proceeding to church after break-  
fast when his host, the rector, a man known to be  
given to "dodges," called him aside. "My lord,"  
he said, "I wished to tell you about the pulpit,  
which is constructed on a plan of my own, with  
a moveable bottom. This communicates with  
a screw underneath the floor of the church, and  
can be lowered or raised at pleasure to suit the  
height of any preacher. If when your lordship  
gets into the pulpit you find that the floor is not  
high enough, please stamp once gently with your  
foot. The sexton will be underneath, and will  
wind you up until you signal for him to stop." Now  
his lordship is a somewhat stout and short man,  
with legs quite worthy (as to shape) of a  
dignitary of the Church, but unfortunately not of  
any great length. When he got into the pulpit  
he found that the floor was apparently un-  
wound to its utmost limit. He had hardly finished  
his prayer, as the last verse of the hymn before  
the sermon was being sung, when he discovered  
the state of affairs, and stamped gently with his  
foot, a signal which was at once responded to by  
a creaking sound below, and a perceptible eleva-  
tion of the floor. Then, again, the good bishop  
stamped; and, believing that the screw would forth-  
with stop working, delivered with all due solemnity  
the injunction, "Let us pray." To his  
horror, however, the screw, so far from stopping,  
appeared on this second signal to revolve with  
the greater celerity. Little by little the good  
ecclesiastic found himself propelled towards the  
ceiling, prematurely prodded heavenwards.  
His sermon and his Bible slowly disappeared  
before his eyes. He clutched at the pulpit  
candles to stay his upward tendency, and again  
he stamped in a ghostly manner on the treacherous  
floor. But it was of no avail. Onwards  
went the screw until the topmost rung was  
reached; and when the astonished congregation,  
who had been waiting for the prayer, raised their  
eyes to the pulpit, they found, instead of an  
eloquent orator, a shamed and indignant mortal  
(the tops of whose knee-breeches were  
visible above the railing of the pulpit), preserving  
his balance by clinging to the summit of the pulpit  
candelabra, and in whose face all appearance of  
saintly calm had given place to unmistakable  
signs of wrath and indignation. The horror-  
struck appearance of their rector as he rushed  
from the church, the audible creaking of the  
screw, and the gradual descent of the bishop to  
a level more in accordance with the fitness of  
things, enlightened the delighted congregation  
as to what had really happened. But the dignity  
and force of the subsequent discourse were  
powerless against the cackling that reigned  
universal in the church. The unhappy rector  
had almost omitted to state that while one gentle  
stamp of the foot was the signal to ascend, three  
stamps rendered in quick succession told the sexton  
that he was to cease screwing. *Hinc illa  
lachryma!—Overland Mail.*

THE serious character of the recent attempt on  
Her Majesty's life may be gathered from the  
news telegraphed yesterday, that Maclean, the  
would-be assassin, has been arraigned for  
high treason. We should imagine that Mr. F.  
Butkeley Johnson must now feel heartily sorry  
for his ill-advised remarks on the subject at the  
last meeting of the Legislative Council.

We have been requested to publish for general  
information a sketch of the plot of Carlo Pe-  
dro's popular comic opera "Tutti in Maschera,"  
which will be performed at the Theatre Royal,  
City Hall, this evening, by Signor Höllich's Opera  
Company. We should be very glad to place the  
public in possession of any particulars likely to  
assist them in following the artists throughout  
the performance of this new opera; but the  
"synopsis of the plot" forwarded to us has  
already been published in the *Daily Press*, and  
is so generally ridiculous and unintelligible, that  
it would only mislead opera-goers to give it  
further publicity. The gentleman who is respon-  
sible for the translation of the leading incidents  
in Goldoni's play into English has a deal to  
answer for.

ON the 1st inst., at the invitation of Mr. G. N.  
Fell, the eminent engineer, several gentlemen  
paid a visit to a new light railway from Torrington  
in Devon to the Petermarland Brickworks,  
six and a-half miles distant. Mr. Fung Yee,  
from the Chinese Legation, was present, as was  
also Col. Grover, R.E., and several others. It  
was expected that the Japanese Minister would  
have been present as well, but His Excellency  
was unavoidably prevented. The object of the  
visit of Mr. Fung Yee was to report to his Govern-  
ment on the constructing and the working of the  
light railway with a view to introducing the sys-  
tem into China. He is great advocate for the in-  
troduction of railways into his country. China  
is intersected with numberless canals and roads,  
which it would be expensive to cross with the  
ordinary method of constructing railways, and  
moreover there are frequent inundations in the  
North of China especially, so that it would be  
absolutely necessary to have railways raised from  
the ground, and this system of light railway  
would be therefore very well suited to the coun-  
try. Some weeks ago Sir Harry Parkes and Sir  
Douglas Forsyth paid a visit to the railway, with  
a view to developing railways in Japan, and with  
this same object the Japanese Minister was to  
have been present on this occasion. The dis-  
tinguished party and friends then left Torrington  
for London by the train leaving there at 2.45 P.M.  
—*London and China Express.*

THE evidence of Paul Wilhelm Max Reich, mate  
of the German gunboat *Alta*, leaving the harbour  
to-day, was taken this morning before Dr. Stewart  
with reference to the attack made by a Chinaman  
on Police Sergeant Hanson on Sunday evening,  
while on his way to the Peak. The mate, on being  
taken to the goal, without hesitation picked out  
the man in custody for the assault on Sergeant  
Hanson from amongst ten or more Chinese drawn  
up in line, as the person whom he met on his  
way to the Peak on Sunday and whose move-  
ments excited his grave suspicions. Finding the  
prisoner was following him, he watched him  
closely, eventually making him walk on in front,  
which he did for a while and then stopped. The  
officer passed him, but still kept turning round to  
watch the prisoner, and soon found himself at the  
end of the path, whence he had to retrace his  
steps. On turning a sharp corner, he found the  
prisoner standing there, with both his hands  
behind his back. On seizing the fellow's arms  
and turning him round, he found a large sharp  
stone in his hands, which he took from him,  
making him go on in front. He tried to get  
defendant to accompany him to the Peak to give  
him in charge to a constable, but he was unwilling  
to proceed in that direction, and so, not wishing  
to lose his trip to the Peak, he let him go. There  
is little doubt that but for the mate's wise precau-  
tions the scoundrel would have attacked, and in  
all probability murdered him. The cruel murder  
of poor Mr. Holworthy of the Military Store De-  
partment some years ago by villains of the pri-  
soner's class, who stoned and beat him to death  
whilst taking a morning ramble midway between  
Pokfulam reservoir and the Gap, will be yet in  
the recollection of residents.

THE French corvette *Kersaint*, which arrived  
here yesterday afternoon, 28th February, had the  
misfortune to lose her captain, Mons. de Rou-  
quette, the day previous to her arrival in this  
port, that officer having expired, almost instan-  
taneously, it is presumed, from aneurism. The  
body of the deceased was, shortly after the ar-  
rival of the vessel, removed to the General Hospi-  
tal, and this afternoon it was buried with full  
naval honours. The funeral left the Hospital at  
3 o'clock, and proceeded to the Church. It was  
headed by a guard from the *Kersaint*, then came  
the body carried by men from the same ship, the  
pall-bearers being two French officers, M. Jous-  
lain, the French Consul, and General Van Bu-  
ren, U. S. Consul-General and *Doyen* of the  
Consular Board, all in full uniform. After this  
came a number of members of the Diplomatic  
Corps, including the Russian, Spanish and  
Italian Ministers, the French, English, Rus-  
sian, and Spanish secretaries of Legation, &c., and  
a number of the Consuls. Then followed the re-  
mainer of the *Kersaint's* men, and detachments  
from the U.S.S. *Monocacy* and *Suvarra*, H.M.S.  
*Encounter* and *Kestrel*, and H. I. R. M. S. *Asia*  
and *Strelchok*. A number of naval officers from  
the different ships, headed by Admiral Clitz,  
U.S.N., and his staff, came next, whilst the rear  
was brought up by the majority of the French  
residents here. On reaching the Church, the  
body was carried inside, and after the service had  
been performed, the procession was reformed and  
proceeded to the Cemetery. Before the coffin  
was lowered into the grave, the commanding  
officer of the *Kersaint* made a short address,  
and after the usual three volleys had been fired  
over the grave, the procession dispersed. —*Japan  
Mail.*

AN Emergency of Victoria Chapter, No. 525,  
will be held at Freemason's Hall this evening at  
nine o'clock precisely.

THE visitors to the City Hall museum for the  
week ending 12th March, were:—European, 299;  
Chinese, 1,136; total, 3,435.

HIS Excellency the Administrator paid a visit to  
the Admiral on board the *Iron Duke* this fore-  
noon, and received a salute of 17 guns on leaving.

A SALUTE of 21 guns was fired from the German  
frigate *Storch* this morning, upon her arrival  
from Manila, which was returned by the shore  
battery.

A TELEGRAM from Cairo dated the 13th ult.  
states that the Sultan has ordered the Khedive to  
observe the treaties made between Egypt and  
other countries, and to maintain order within his  
own territory.

WE learn by wire from London that the condi-  
tion of Ireland is still very unsatisfactory. Ex-  
tensive arrests are continually being made for  
illegal drilling, which is being carried on to a  
large extent in the south and west.

WE hear on good authority that the long pending  
libel case, in which proceedings were instituted  
in the Supreme Court here by the Camoens'  
Tercentenary Committee against Mr. Bastos, one  
of the leading members of the Macao Bar, will  
shortly come on for hearing. Mr. Bastos intends  
coming over to Hongkong next Saturday, and we  
understand he has already retained Mr. Jno. J.  
Francis for the defence.

IN deference to the wishes of numerous subscri-  
bers, we intend publishing during the present  
opera season, previous to each performance, an  
intelligible description of the plot and principal  
incidents of the various operas. We doubt not  
that a thorough acquaintance with the dramatic  
details will render these representations addi-  
tionally attractive. We regret we have been  
unable to procure a copy of the new opera, *Tutti  
in Maschera*.

THE steward of the American ship *Blue Jacket*,  
who was wounded in the forehead by a shot from  
a revolver in a tavern in Queen's Road, will not,  
we learn, be in a fit state to be discharged from  
hospital for some time yet. The wound at first  
appeared to be merely superficial, but it is now  
found that one of the bones of the forehead is  
fractured, and this probably accounts for the  
pain in the head of which the man complains.  
The case is down for hearing again to-morrow  
at the Police Court, but will have to be further  
remanded.

JOSEPH LALA, 18, of Chili, fireman on the British  
steamship *Hongkong*, was charged before Dr.  
Stewart this morning with stealing clothing of  
the value of £1.80 from another fireman named  
John Hamilton. The defendant admitted having  
taken and sold the clothes, but said he had the  
complainant's permission to do so, in order to  
provide food for both of them, as they had no  
money to get food with, a statement which the  
complainant denied in toto. The defendant also  
said he had a witness to prove the fact, who was  
called, but seemed to know nothing of the matter.  
The defendant was sent to 21 days' hard labour.

FOUR coolies were charged before Mr. Wode-  
house at the Police Court this morning with the  
larceny of \$151.30 from one On Tsun, a tobacco  
planter at Deli, Sumatra, while on a voyage from  
Singapore to Hongkong in the steamship *Prism*.  
The complainant said the first defendant snatched  
the bag from him containing the dollars and  
handed it to another man, but to whom he did  
not know. He seized the first defendant, when  
a number of men came up to the latter's assist-  
ance and assaulted him. He (complainant) re-  
tained his hold on him and handed him over to  
the captain. Had not recovered his money.  
The first defendant was sentenced to six months'  
imprisonment with hard labour, the other three  
defendants being discharged.

THE leading New York Journals have biographi-  
cal notices of Cheng-tsan-pi the Chinese Am-  
bassador to the United States, who arrived in  
Washington on the 23rd December. Two of the  
illustrated papers give portraits of the Ambassa-  
dor which are fairly accurate. The *New York  
Herald* states that Cheng-tsan-pi is accompanied  
by his wife (the first Chinese lady of rank that  
has ever visited America), Chu-chi-yen Chinese  
interpreter, and Teng-shen-poo, French inter-  
preter, shoo-shang-pang secretary, eleven at-  
taches, and one dozen servants. One of the in-  
terpreters was a teacher in a school at Hongkong  
and speaks English well, and so do two of the  
nephews of the Ambassador who accompany  
him. The French and Spanish interpreters are  
skilled linguists; and their services will be put into  
requisition when the Ambassador visits Peru,  
to which he is accredited as Minister. Cheng-tsan-  
pi is the highest Chinese of rank that has ever  
visited America, and he is an Ambassador of the  
first degree. He is 56 years of age, and is a  
native of the Kwangtung province. He was  
superintendent of arsenals at Shanghai, where he  
introduced several foreign improvements, and  
then was Customs Taotal (as the New York  
journal puts it) at Tientsin. He belongs to the  
Progressive Party, and is a *protegé* of Li Hung-  
chang. It appears from a Washington journal  
that the new Ambassador brought with him an  
immense quantity of baggage consisting of Chi-  
nese dainties in the way of food and articles of  
native ornament and use. His wife is described  
as being a lady of very pleasing appearance, being  
about twenty-five years, and is better instructed  
than most Chinese ladies. —*Shanghai Courier.*

DESPATCHES LAID BEFORE THE  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following are the documents laid before  
the Legislative Council on the 7th February,  
copies of which were refused to the newspapers.

ESTIMATES, 1882.  
GOVERNOR SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY, K.C.M.G.,  
TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF  
KIMBERLEY.  
No. 136.

Government House, Hongkong,  
30th August, 1881.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to lay before  
your Lordship copies of the Estimates for the  
coming year, and to submit for Her Majesty's  
gracious confirmation and allowance the Appropria-  
tion Ordinance for 1882.

2.—The principles on which the Estimates  
were framed are set forth in the enclosed news-  
paper report, which gives a substantially correct  
version of the remarks made in laying my  
financial measures before the Legislative Council.

3.—Your Lordship will see that the financial  
plans of the Government received the unani-  
mous approval of the Legislative Council.

4.—In my despatch No. 105 of the 20th Novem-  
ber, 1879, I reported that Mr. Tonnochy's es-  
timate of revenue for the year 1880 was \$1,024,028.  
The actual sum collected was \$1,069,944, a  
result highly creditable to the Acting Colonial  
Treasurer. This is the largest revenue for a  
single year that has yet been obtained in Hong-  
kong. It is based on the same scale of taxation  
that I found existing here in 1877, but it does  
not include the revenue under Ordinance 10 of  
1867, which is now treated as a separate fund.

5.—The estimate of expenditure for 1880 was  
\$974,772. The actual expenditure has been  
\$948,014.33. Whilst the expenditure was thus  
kept within the authorized estimates, full effi-  
ciency was secured in the various departments  
dependent on the outlay of public money, and  
especially in those departments to whose opera-  
tion I attribute the comparative immunity from  
serious crimes that the Colony now enjoys.

6.—In referring to the large revenue obtained  
in 1880, and to the fact that the income for the  
current year is also exceeding Mr. Tonnochy's  
prudent anticipations, I pointed to the connection  
between the revenue of this Colony and the pro-  
gress of eastern commerce, and showed how low  
seemed to be not unfavourably influenced by the  
policy of treating Her Majesty's Chinese sub-  
jects in this important depot of trade on terms of  
perfect equality with the other residents in the  
Colony. As the treatment of the Chinese else-  
where is now attracting some notice, I venture to  
invite Your Lordship's attention to the following  
passage from the speech in Council of an unofficial  
member:—

"I am sure every member of Council joins with  
me in congratulating your Excellency on our  
financial position, and considering how greatly  
our trade depends upon the industry of the Chi-  
nese population, I think it is only fair to say  
that we can fail to recognise how favourably your  
Excellency's considerate and sympathetic policy  
towards the Chinese has operated upon the  
trade of the place."

7.—In alluding to those remarks, I was able to  
illustrate what I have all along insisted on, that  
the interests of the Chinese and of the foreign  
trader are not opposed, that, on the contrary,  
each must share in the general prosperity of the  
Colony; I did this by referring to the return of  
revenue from the light dues, the only tax in this  
Colony on foreign shipping. The sum collected  
in 1880 was \$18,095, as against \$15,438 collected  
in 1879. As this tax is but one cent a ton, the  
increase in our revenue on this head of \$2,657  
indicated an increase in one year of over a quar-  
ter of a million of tons of foreign shipping. Few  
colonies can point to such prosperity in the  
foreign shipping trade in a single year. The  
estimate of 1880 had been \$16,000; the actual  
sum collected was \$18,095. As this tax is but  
one cent a ton, the excess of the sum actually  
collected over the sum anticipated by the Har-  
bour Master showed an increase in the past year  
in the foreign shipping, beyond what was expected,  
of over a quarter of a million of tons of foreign  
shipping.

8.—Your Lordship will see that these references  
to the financial results of 1880 tend to support  
the favourable estimates of revenue prepared by  
Mr. Tonnochy when Acting Colonial Treasurer,  
for the coming year. He anticipates a colonial  
revenue of \$1,131,800 in the year 1882. Though  
this is a large sum to expect, I believe the result  
will continue to justify his careful calculations.

9.—The total expenditure for 1882 sanctioned  
by the Appropriation Ordinance and by the Civil  
List amounts to \$1,051,614, being a surplus on  
the estimated transactions of the year of \$80,246,  
and a balance to the credit of the Colony on the  
31st December of \$48,078.

10.—On the total of the establishment charges,  
there is an increase of \$17,561. This is partly  
accounted for by additions to the estimates for  
which I have already obtained your Lordship's  
sanction, such as the augmentations in the sala-  
ries of the clerks in the police department, and  
the personal allowance to Mr. Lister, the Post-  
master-General. My despatch No. 120 of the  
30th July, on the officers of the Supreme Court,  
deals with the scale of salaries which the Legis-  
lature has now sanctioned. Your Lordship will  
be addressed in a separate despatch on some  
other items in these estimates, including the cost  
of the new department of the Government Marine  
surveyor under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance.

11.—I have been able, with the assistance of  
the Legislative Council, to act, without delay, on  
Your Lordship's suggestion as to a Normal school,  
for the Legislature has granted a sum of \$5,000 a  
year for that object, and in another despatch the  
details of the new school will be submitted for  
your Lordship's approval, from which it will be  
seen that its actual cost will not exceed for the  
first year \$4,330, that is, \$670 less than the sum  
now voted. In thus providing means for at once  
starting a Normal school, the Legislature were  
influenced to a great extent by the conviction  
that it was a practical step in the direction of  
having English properly taught to the Chinese  
youth of Hongkong. Your Lordship's decision  
on the Central School Bill, in future, to be placed,  
like all other Government schools, under Dr.  
Eitel's inspection, is a further guarantee for the  
more efficient teaching of English in that institu-  
tion.

12.—I have ventured to increase the vote for  
tree-planting to \$12,000 for next year, and the  
Legislature have also raised it to that figure for  
the current year. The members of Council have  
constantly before them the evidence of the ad-  
mirable result as a sanitary measure. It is  
beginning to be felt. "I was able to render a me-  
morable result, showing that he was not neglecting the raising of trees that may  
be of future commercial value, such as eighty  
thousand seedlings of the Japanese wax tree,  
which Mr. Ford has already raised in our  
nurseries this year."

13.—Last year the vote for lighting street  
lamps was \$25,000. On the advice of the Ex-  
ecutive Council I recently renewed the contract  
for three years with the Gas Company on con-  
dition that they lowered the price of gas and added  
thirty-three per cent. to the number of public  
lights. "The reduction in the price of gas has  
enabled me to do this without any very great  
increase in the Estimates, the vote I now take  
being \$26,000. Some of the new lamps will be  
placed on the Peak Road that leads to the new  
European quarter on the hills. Others will be  
erected in some parts of the Chinese quarter of



## LATE TELEGRAMS.

The following telegraphic items are taken from our Indian exchanges received by French mail yesterday:—

LONDON, February 14th.

The Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said the Viceroy did not correspond with the Pope concerning the Roman Catholic Prelates in India subject to the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa. The British Government did not interfere in the matter.

An epidemic disease, suspected to be the plague, has appeared at Sonbhat.

February 15th.  
Commander Selby of Her Majesty's ship *Falcon* was attacked and dangerously wounded at Artaki in Anatolia while on shooting. The Porte, replying to a representation of the British Ambassador, has ordered the perpetrators to be arrested and has dispatched an armed detachment.

Sir Chas. Dilke, in reply to a question, denied the reported revolt in Herat.

February 16th.  
The causes of the assault on Commander Selby were not political, but owing to a misunderstanding.

Sir Stafford Northcote, speaking at a Conservative banquet, whilst admitting that the parliamentary rules required alteration, disapproved of the proposals of Government as infringing the rights of the minority and the freedom of debate.

February 16th.  
Mr. Allsopp, the Conservative candidate, has been elected for Taunton by a large majority in the room of the deceased member.

Commander Selby's assailants have been arrested.

Cairo, February 16th.  
The Egyptian Government has decided on the complete abolition of slavery, and radical measures will be introduced into the Sudan with that object.

LONDON, February 17th.  
Mr. Gladstone denied that his recent speech was an encouragement to the Home Rule agitation, and said that he was not prepared to give Ireland self-government greater than England and Scotland.

February 18th.  
The *Daily News* states that the Anglo-French collective note has been cordially received by Powers, who will probably delegate England and France to carry out a common understanding respecting Egypt.

Mr. Allsopp was elected for Taunton by a majority of 227 in the room of Sir William Palliser, deceased.

VIENNA, February 18th.  
An Austrian force has captured the insurgent military chest, mostly containing Russian specie. Zankoff has been arrested at Sofia and is accused of fomenting disturbances.

LONDON, February 19th.  
Advices from Lima state that Peruvian marauders have sacked Pisco and massacred a thousand inhabitants, including 300 foreign residents who were defending the place against the attack. All the great powers have declined the invitation of the Swiss Confederation proposing international treaties for adoption of the bimetallic standard.

General Skobloff, haranguing the Serbian students in Paris, indulged in a perfect diatribe against the Germans, and said that war between Russia and Germany was inevitable.

Later.  
Skobloff's Paris speech causes the greatest sensation in Vienna and Berlin. The press have strongly denounced it.

The failure of negotiations for the renewal of the treaty of commerce between England and France is apprehended; the result will be that England will simply come under the most favoured nation clause.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 19th.  
A special German mission has invested the Sultan with the "Order of the Black Eagle." The mission has been most cordially received.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 19th.  
It is reported here on the best authority that a detachment of Cossacks has been ordered to Merv.

LONDON, February 20th.  
Consensus of English and Foreign opinion is that it is urgently necessary that the Russian General should disclaim the recent speech of General Skobloff regarding the Jews in Russia.

A blue book containing Consular reports confirms the outrages against the Jews in Russia, and attributes the same to want of energy on the part of the Russian authorities.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 20th.  
The *Metropolitan* of Moscow has written a letter to the Czar urging him to quit his retreat, since his seclusion resembles cowardice and endangers the dynasty.

Referring to General Skobloff's speech the *Official Messenger* announces that the Russian policy is not affected by the utterances of private individuals, and that Russia will continue a pacific policy in accordance with the treaty obligations.

LONDON, February 21st.  
In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone proposed the new parliamentary rules. He traced the progress of obstruction, and said the limits of patience had been reached and that the change of procedure has been absolutely necessary; he was willing to modify his proposals so that when the minority was less than 40 the majority must exceed 100.

Sir Stafford Northcote spoke in opposition, and after a long and animated debate the House agreed to an adjournment.

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to questions, said the quarantine regulations in the Suez Canal were seriously occupying the attention of government, and the British delegate had constantly urged the necessity of their modification.

He said, however, that the Egyptian authorities that the present sanitary regulations were not applicable to the existing sanitary condition of the East.

Commander Selby has died from his wounds. The Commons negatived by 307 against 18 a resolution of Mr. Laubachere declaring Mr. Bradlaugh's seat for Northampton vacant.

Mr. Bradlaugh suddenly walked up to the table of the House, took the oath, and signed without awaiting attention. The clerk ordered him to withdraw, and he obeyed, but afterwards claimed his seat.

Lord Randolph Churchill moved for a new writ. The House agreed to a ministerial motion to adjourn the debate till to-morrow.

LONDON, February 22nd.  
Mr. Gladstone said that the Bradlaugh incident during last night's sitting was scandalous, but he declined to lead the House in the matter.

After a long debate and several motions having been withdrawn, Mr. Bradlaugh again entered and took his seat, but obeying the speaker he withdrew.

Sir Stafford Northcote moved, and Mr. Gladstone supported, a motion for Mr. Bradlaugh's expulsion, which was carried by 291 against 83.

February 23rd.  
The Czar has summoned General Skobloff to St. Petersburg, the German Government having demanded explanations of his speech.

Obituary.—Count Schouvaloff, February 27th.  
In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cowen called attention to the Viceroy of India's interference in the late Yorkshire election, which he said was a breach of privilege; the speaker ruled that it was too late to raise the question of privilege, and Mr. Cowen then gave notice of a resolution condemning it.

## THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

As a people the Japanese seem to be very undemonstrative. They are not in the least curious, uncommunicative, and in fact, are self-poised, polite, and courteous to their equals.

All classes are courteous to their equals, bowing low when addressing each other, and exchanging many compliments. They place themselves on their knees in their houses, bowing to the floor when extending their hospitality to their friends, or those who enter, offering the inevitable pipe and cup of tea with delicate confections. It may be that, as with other nations, politeness goes for nothing but appearance; that it is only on the surface. Chairs are never seen in the houses of those who live in real Japanese style.

The matting-covered floor is the resting-place both day and night. Fire-places they know not of, in their economy of house construction. Knives and forks, or spoons, they have no use for. Saratoga trunks and handboxes they are strangers to. Receptacles for lingerie there is no demand for, and jewel-cases are utterly useless.

Their attire is simply constructed and consists of but a very limited number of pieces. No sheets or pillow-cases are needed in their dormitory arrangements, as they use a wooden pillow or rest for placing the head upon, and the covering is a quilted article, fashioned like a dressing-gown and fastened with wide sleeves.

The *futon* they sleep upon is a cotton-wadded article, to accommodate one or more persons. Those who aspire to sleep luxuriously, for comfort and use two or more of these. They are placed upon the floor, the immense dressing-gown is thrown upon them, the wooden rest for the head is put in place and the outfit is complete.

During the day these articles are placed in their proper receptacle, which does not trench on the capacity of the tenement. Their cooking is done on a stove oven, which is open, leaving the fire space protected from the vessel used in the preparation of meals, by narrow bars of iron placed across its top. The fuel generally used is charcoal and wood split into very thin pieces. These ovens are not at all elaborate affairs, and are portable.

For warming purposes they have a copper vessel, which is usually placed in a square wooden box, in which they keep a few pieces of charcoal, in an ignited state, imbedded in a mass of ashes. They seat themselves about this *chibachi*, as it is termed, and warm the hands by it. They do not squat upon the floor, but place themselves upon their knees, with the body and hands resting on the heels, the soles of the feet being uppermost. To one not accustomed to the position it is very uncomfortable, but it is as natural to them as it is for a fish to swim. The chopstick is the implement used to convey the food to the mouth, and when soup is served it is placed in shallow bowls and drunk, no spoons being needed.

Six is served in tiny cups that do not hold more than two good-sized spoons would accommodate. There is no room for spoons at their tea parties. The Japanese wear no jewelry. No ear-piercing is practiced here, and there is no display among the venders of the hundred and one indispensable articles that go to make up the toilet of the fashionable belle of Western civilization.

The custom of entering a Japanese house unshod has merit and good sense in it. The floors are covered with a matting made about one and one-half inches thick, and in pieces of about six feet by three feet in dimensions. These are made of straw placed upon a frame and tied together, and then a piece of woven matting placed over this and ends to protect the edges.

These pieces cover the floor of the rooms. Wearing shoes would soon destroy them, and keep them filled with dirt. At their meals they place their lacquered trays upon the floor, so that it becomes the table.

The extremities of the Japanese are finely moulded. The hands of the women, especially, are exceptionally small and delicate, almost disproportionately so, when compared with European hands. They have deep, almond-shaped nails, with a delicate coral pink tinge. The expression of the hand is almost infantile—delicately plump and rounded, soft and flexible, with elegantly tapering fingers, and altogether symmetrical. They have also very small feet and hands, fully turned ankles, but what they are the proudest of is their hair. Hands are left uncovered for the sun and wind to toy with, the feet are accustomed to wooden clogs, but the hair is the object of elaborate care and artistic skill. The only ornaments worn are placed in the hair, and are always in sharp contrast with the glossy blackness of their tresses. Coral ornaments are the fashion, and are adorned with the coiffure with coral attachments, and altogether very beautiful in profusion. Sometimes a narrow comb is worn, but not as a matter of ornament, strings of coral beads are utilized with beautiful effect in dressing the hair. Coral is to the Japanese woman what the diamond is to the European female—a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Dressing the hair is a mystery that demands the services of an expert, and is a profession. All the women employ hairdressers, it being a matter of impossibility for one to arrange the hair in due style herself.

There is no negligence about this business, and the style of to-day appears to have been in vogue for a long period, as the delineation of old customs shows the same management of the hair, as well as the original character of this apparel. It will be a long while before the people, as a nation, discard their peculiar dress in favour of foreign innovations. There is a comfort and ease connected with their garments that commands them to general use.

The official report regarding foreign trade and commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1881, has been published. It is humiliating to an American to find that the United States exports to Japan are valued at only \$1,742,036.66, while England sent \$18,793,985 worth, and this when the exports to England were only \$3,404,531.09, as against \$12,388,086.70 exported to the United States.

The report also shows that the value of imports brought by English vessels was \$18,887,932.53, and that the exports on English vessels were valued at \$14,198,407.90. The sorry showing of only \$1,469,160 for ports, and \$3,054,491.22 of exports was made by vessels flying the American flag, French vessels brought \$7,884,037.77, and took away \$9,203,220.12, and Japanese craft brought \$7,350,046.13 and carried away \$4,406,826.80. Perhaps the lords of trade in the cotton world have as much as they can attend to in other quarters, but to one who is not in the secret, it does appear strange that the field offered by the trade of Japan is not occupied more largely by American competition. England is not ashamed to send off her cotton yarns to the value of \$5,856,684.73 or the past year. This trade in cotton yarns and manufactured goods should be of some importance to any manufacturing nation, and is worthy of being looked after, as from year to year the market will widen. It is one of the strange freaks of commerce and trade that by every English steamer arriving here via Suva and Hongkong there is received American merchandise shipped from New York, and even from Chicago and St. Louis. This matter should cause Americans to reflect and consider if there may not be some remedy to prevent this state of affairs. Freight charges from San Francisco to Yokohama are heavier than from New York via London to Yokohama. And what would seem strange to anyone not well acquainted

with monopoly tactics, is this, that flour can be shipped from San Francisco to Hongkong, and brought from there on the steamer on which it is the same flour will be taken on for a direct shipment to Yokohama, though this is the first port visited, shippers take that way of getting cheaper freights when time is not an object. There is no competition between San Francisco and Yokohama, but the little jokers of Chinese steamers do the business for the Hongkong freight.

Japan will have more deep-sea tonnage in twenty years than will be sailing under the American flag, if there is not a great revolution in the American method. California can make up her mind, and San Francisco need not make up her trade will never be in any adequate measure developed until the monopoly that now stands guard at the Golden Gate is strangled and made to forego its extortions.

It is reported that the man-of-war *Kingfisher* is soon to be dispatched to England on a cruise, and that the graduating class of the *Cakushin-in* are to be taken on her to France and England, that they may visit the parliamentary and deliberative bodies in those countries, to gain practical knowledge of political methods, as understood in constitutional assemblies. As there is an effort being made by some of the *Sangi* for the formation of a House of *Kanishin*, on the plan of the English House of Lords, it may be that, as these young gentlemen are the sons of those who would constitute that body, they are given this opportunity to study the practical part of parliamentary forms and usages. All classes are clamoring for political status, the science of constitutional government will have to be learned by those who would control affairs. The gossip is that H.E. Saigō, formerly Minister of the War Department, is to be reinstated in the War Office. In this connection it is thought that a number of appointments will be made. Political earthquakes happen here as well as in other Governments. On the 8th Dec. His Imperial Majesty the Mikado held a levee of the Government of the *Fu* and *Kwa* at the Imperial Palace, when he took occasion to instruct them in their duties and powers, which they will continue to exercise until the promulgation of the promised Constitution, nine years hence.

A Russian Consulate is to be established at Kobe. The influx of Russian merchants at Kobe is quite large and the number is increasing. In the matter of immigration Japan has her share, and I think more than she likes of some people. The Chinese are coming steadily, though not in hordes. Osaka seems to be a favorite spot for them just now. They come in batches of ten or twenty by almost every arrival from Shanghai and Hongkong. The Chinese are in large numbers in Yokohama. They are the money-changers, assistants in banks, the confidential men of the merchants—*benras* or *go-brokers*, as they are called. They have three quarters where they congregate together as in San Francisco.

While the English princes were in Japan they availed themselves of the art of a celebrated tattooer at Kyoto, and had each the decoration of a crane and dragon, respectively, tattooed on the arm. Yodo Kuma had the high honor of handling the royal flesh and decorating the royal sprigs with his indelible colors. Tattooing was formerly practiced as a high art, but now it is forbidden to be practiced. It is quite common to see men whose bodies are tattooed completely from the shoulders to the knees, and in an artistic manner that makes them walking pictures done in these late days clothed, the tattooing goes for naught.

A joint stock company of native merchants has been formed for the manufacture of silks at Oyabunaru, with a capital of 100,000 yen. The requisite machinery has been ordered from France and expert operatives from Lyons will be engaged as instructors in the industry. This is what Japan needs, and it is to be hoped that this enterprise is the commencement of the full development of her resources in the manufacture of silk fabrics.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

"Oh, smile as thou wilt to smile," sung the idol of little Toddlekiss's soul one evening, as he sat on the lounge in the parlour. He had recently, at her earnest request, sworn off the use of intoxicating drinks. As she repeated the refrain, he looked up calmly, with a serious, far-look in his thirsty eye, and reached for his glass. "You don't know, Maria, you don't know," said little Toddlekiss, "what a weight that song has lifted from my heart. He smiled that evening as was his wont, but she never again sang so to touching a ballad.

Seizing the gigantic Indian around the waist, the brave boy lifted him into the air and flung him headlong down the chasm. Panting, the boy stood and watched the Indian's body fall from crag to crag until it disappeared in the darkness below. Just at this moment—just at this moment the father of the boy who was reading this trash came along, lifted the youngster by the ear, and in the woodshed matinee that followed the boy had no thought of flinging the old man down a chasm. There was no chasm handy.

We have tidings from Boston of a clergyman of Massachusetts, who on exchange, preached in a brother's pulpit. Taking up a note which he found when he opened the Bible, he read that Brother—requested the prayers of the Church for the loss of his wife which he blessed to him. The preacher prayed most earnestly. To his amazement and mortification he found afterwards that the note had lain in the Bible a year, while the bereaved gentleman was on this sabbath sitting with a new wife in the congregation.—*Harper's Magazine*.

Las Vegas is a lively town; but though young and frolicsome, it stands on its dignity when any one from the East ventures to act as an oracle. Recently a meeting was held there to organize reading-rooms and a library association. Everything was going well, when a young man from Boston attempted to urge the claims of a Young Men's Christian Association. He was sternly suppressed, and the local reporter describes the process with great gusto in this style:—"No one had gone there to be outwitted by a buckshot with a peck hobby, and the young man from Boston—the meek and lowly lamb, the superlatively pious individual—was most graciously and becomingly squatted down upon by the uncouth and unpretentious sons of the West—the men who have made Las Vegas what she is to-day, and who are dispense with the interference of a bean-rattled upstart from Boston or some other sequestered village on the Eastern border."

"I had my misgivings, boss," the waiter said to the landlord, who was questioning him about his conduct towards the tall gentleman in blue clothes who sat at the third table from the door. "I had my suspicions when he sat down 'dat he was carrying moah whiskey dan was good for im, but he was perfectly quiet 'n' behave himself well enough, and I didn't pay no attention to it until he picked up a baked potato and held it carefully over de air glass with his left hand and began to tap de end of de potato with his spoon. He hit it right smart three or four times, 'n' den he whack it once or twice on de edge of de plate, and lookin' solemn as an owl all de time, he call me up to him 'n' say jest as plite and dignified as a president—'Waitah,' says he, 'I wish you would jest fix this biled-air-for-me if you please; I see lorse a good deal of sleep las' night, 'n' I'm a little nervous dis mornin';' he says, and I know I didn't done ought for to laugh, but I hope to die if I could help it." The landlord did not discharge him under the circumstances.

## EXTRAORDINARY BOWLING.

An extraordinary bowling feat is reported from Australia in a match between the Brighton and the Melbourne Bowlers' Club. Brighton, November 19th, and is remarkable for the excellent bowling of D. Wilkie, who succeeded in performing a feat few trundlers can boast of—for it will be seen that the whole of the Brighton team fell to him, the last four in successive balls—and at a cost of only 39 runs, not one of the other half-dozen bowlers tried being able to make any impression. The visitors did not bat. Eight were clean bowled, one caught. The total of the Brighton men reached 121, and in making this number they kept possession of the wickets the whole afternoon, Dunn (not out) (thirty-six) and Halliwell (thirty-five) being the principal scorers. As there are several very good batsmen in the Brighton team, Mr. Wilkie's splendid performance is all the more to his credit, and shows that his slow, must still possess a good deal of that bias and spin, and fine rise from the pitch which in former days proved the downfall of many a crack batsman's wicket. Scores:—

W. Ellis, b. D. Wilkie ..... 0  
H. Halliwell, b. D. Wilkie ..... 0  
D. Dunn, not out ..... 36  
C. O'Brien, b. D. Wilkie ..... 0  
C. O'Brien, b. D. Wilkie ..... 0  
Total ..... 121

A match played on the same day at Hamilton between the Dunkeld and Banks and Law clubs deserves a place in cricket curiosities. The latter club, playing nine men, went first to the wickets and were all disposed of for 16. Dunkeld replied with 28. In their second innings the Banks and Law scored 20, leaving Dunkeld 9 runs to get to win. In 23 balls, however, they were all put out. The first wicket fell for one run, and after this not a single run was scored, so the Banks and Law Club won by seven runs. Heron bowled eleven balls for five wickets.

## LONG BEARDS.

Exceptionally long beards have always attracted a good deal of attention, and history records many instances of the kind. Kauber Van Talberg, a German knight and councillor of Maximilian II. (d. 1575), rejoiced in a beard which reached to his feet, and from there again to his waist. John Mayo, the celebrated painter of the sixteenth century, who accompanied Charles V. in his campaign, had a beard so long, that although he was a tall man, it would hang upon the ground when he stood upright; he wore it therefore, fastened by Queen Mary as one of her agents in 1655 to Czar Ivan the Terrible, he said to have had a beard five feet two inches long. In the olden time, when every part of the body had its price, the beard was valued at twenty shillings, a large sum for the time—while the loss of a leg was valued at twelve shillings. We can easily imagine that at periods when the beard and whiskers were looked upon as ornamental, also beards were substituted for the genuine article. Pedro IV. of Aragon (135) found himself compelled to prohibit his Catalan subjects from wearing false beards. But the most singular substitute is the golden beard, which Cyprianus says was worn by the Kings of Persia. Ptolemy says the same of Caligula, the Roman Emperor. According to Andreas Fawn the Kings of France of the first dynasty wore beards entwined with gold threads. Duke Renatus of Lorraine wore at the funeral of Charles of Hungary, who died in 1447, a beard of gold thread hanging down to his girdle. As Jupiter was sometimes adorned with a golden beard, the phrase *auream barbam habere* was equivalent to saying *Deum esse*. Beards were at various times taxed in England. Thus we read in *Notes and Queries* the Sheriff of Canterbury paid three shillings and shen for wearing a beard. In the first year of Elizabeth every beard of above a fortnight's growth was taxed three shillings and sixpence; but the law was too absurd to be enforced. The duty imposed on beards by Peter the Great was a trifle (about three shillings); this tax met with a fate similar to that of Elizabeth's, and was soon annulled. The development of the beard as well as the hairiness of the body differs not merely in different races, but also in families of the same race. In Europe and a portion of Asia beards prevail, until we go beyond India, where gradually beards disappear, as in the case of Siamese, Chinese, and Japanese.—*Harper's Weekly*.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.  
The P. & O. steamship *Khiva*, with the next English mail, left Singapore on Saturday last, and will arrive here on the 17th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The O. & C. steamship *Galley*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 18th February, has arrived at Yokohama, and will reach this port on the 20th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.  
The steamer *Ocean*, from Sydney, via Fremantle, W.A., arrived at Sourabaya, en route for Hongkong, on Sunday, the 19th February.

The O. S. Co.'s steamer *Paralus* left Singapore on the 12th, and may be expected here on or about the 19th instant.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BAROMETR.	HONGKONG.	AMOI.	SHANGHAI.	NAGASAKI.
Therm. 50° F.	Therm. 50° F.	Therm. 50° F.	Therm. 50° F.	Therm. 50° F.
Wind.	Wind.	Wind.	Wind.	Wind.
Force.	Force.	Force.	Force.	Force.
Dry Thermometer.	Dry Thermometer.	Dry Thermometer.	Dry Thermometer.	Dry Thermometer.
Wet Thermometer.	Wet Thermometer.	Wet Thermometer.	Wet Thermometer.	Wet Thermometer.
Weather.	Weather.	Weather.	Weather.	Weather.
State of Sky.	State of Sky.	State of Sky.	State of Sky.	State of Sky.
Quantity of Rain.	Quantity of Rain.	Quantity of Rain.	Quantity of Rain.	Quantity of Rain.

Barometer.	30.15	30.15	30.15	30.15	30.15
Therm. attached.	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0
Direction of Wind.	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Force.	4	4	4	4	4
Dry Thermometer.	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5
Wet Thermometer.	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0
Weather.	b, c	b, c	b, c	b, c	b, c
State of Sky.	b, c	b, c	b, c	b, c	b, c
Quantity of Rain.	—	—	—	—	—

Barometer.	30.15	30.15	30.15	30.15	30.15
Therm. attached.	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0
Direction of Wind.	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Force.	4	4	4	4	4
Dry Thermometer.	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5
Wet Thermometer.	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0
Weather.	b, c	b, c	b, c	b, c	b, c
State of Sky.	b, c	b, c	b, c	b, c	b, c
Quantity of Rain.	—	—	—	—	—

Barometer.	30.15	30.15	30.15	30.15	30.15
Therm. attached.	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0
Direction of Wind.	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Force.	4	4	4	4	4
Dry Thermometer.	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5
Wet Thermometer.	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0
Weather.	b, c	b, c	b, c	b, c	b, c
State of Sky.	b, c	b, c	b, c	b, c	b, c
Quantity of Rain.	—	—	—	—	—

Barometer.	30.15	30.15	30.15	30.15	30.15
Therm. attached.	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0
Direction of Wind.	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Force.	4	4	4	4	4
Dry Thermometer.	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5
Wet Thermometer.	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0
Weather.	b, c	b, c	b, c	b, c	b, c
State of Sky.	b, c	b, c	b, c	b, c	b, c
Quantity of Rain.	—	—	—	—	—

Barometer.	30.15	30.15	30.15	30.15	30.15
Therm. attached.	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0
Direction of Wind.	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Force.	4	4	4	4	4
Dry Thermometer.	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5
Wet Thermometer.	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0
Weather.	b, c	b, c	b, c	b, c	b, c
State of Sky.	b, c	b, c	b, c	b, c	b, c
Quantity of Rain.	—	—	—	—	—

average of their significance. Rain.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24 the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.



## Intimations.

LIONGCHONG AND MURRAY •

**H**ONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a Statement of Business contributed during the Half Year ended December 31st 1881, on or before March 31st, on which date the Accounts will be CLOSED.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. COOKE,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1882.

**HONGKONG RACES, 1882.**

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